

Language policy, dialect, and bilingualism

A focus on Hungarian language
use in Slovakia

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Contents

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Introduction7

János Bauko

Society and name use13

Katalin Kralina Hoboth

*Issues of language use and terminology in the building industry:
Bilingual students' language use habits and knowledge
of terminology*27

József Menyhárt

Ask us and we'll respond: A language rights hotline in Slovakia.....39

Károly Presinszky

*An investigation of language myths among Slovakia Hungarian
teachers of Hungarian and university students*.....53

Anna Sándor

*Attitudes towards regional dialects among university students
majoring in Hungarian in Nyitra/Nitra*65

Anna Sándor

*Researching and teaching the Hungarian language in the
Nyitra/Nitra Piarist gymnasium in the late 19th century*.....75

Gábor Tolcsvai Nagy

*A functional cognitive linguistic program in first and second
language teaching*.....85

Katalin Tóth

*A cognitive semantic study on preverb-verb constructions with el
as used in Nyitragerencsér/Nitrianske Hrnčiarovce*107

seems very difficult for parents to uphold parental strategies consistently and fully in actual daily interaction. Analyses taking into account sociolinguistic factors regard it an important factor whether the parent creates a monolingual or bilingual context within a specific interaction. It is not infrequent in bilingual families for the bilingualism of older vs. younger children to differ, occasionally to the extent that while older children are able to communicate in both languages, younger children develop into passive bilinguals, or, sometimes, into monolinguals.

Gábor Tolcsvai Nagy

Society and name use¹

JÁNOS BAUKO

Issues of the interrelationship of society and name use are studied by socio-onomastics, a discipline combining sociology and onomastics and investigating the crossroads of social life and use of proper nouns.

Proper nouns are used often in our everyday life and are part of our basic vocabulary. "Using, creating and bearing names are activities in quite the forefront of our everyday language use" (Benkő 1999: 165).

"The creation and change of proper nouns is dependent primarily on social factors" (Kiss 1995: 278). The formation of proper nouns most likely dates back to the ability to speak (cf. Hajdú 2003: 9). Ever since people could speak, they have been naming their peers, the animals, places, and objects around them. The giving and using of names can be considered an anthropological characteristic.

Names connect people to the society and group into which they were born, and quite often they provide social status as well (Tóth 2004: 544). Blanár (1996) mentions social identification as one of the main functions of proper nouns. He considers onomastic research of the sociolinguistic perspective to be of great importance. He names the social, temporal (historical) and areal (geographical) factors as the most basic dimensions of name systems. Of these, it is primarily social factors that determine changes in name systems (Blanár 1996). Proper nouns are creations of society and have constituted, as linguistic signs, a sociolinguistic phenomenon from the very start (Kiss 2001: 289). Proper nouns "become names due to sociolinguistic circumstances rather than linguistic criteria, and the listener and reader have to know that the linguistic entity they are faced with is a name and not something else..." (Tolcsvai Nagy 1997: 603).

Socio-onomastic research has had a rich tradition within onomastics. Hajdú (2003: 40) mentions that "onomastics is so much intertwined with sociolinguistics (and with sociology) that no present day (or even historical) investigation is fathomable without applying the separately worked out but very similar methodologies".

Next I will provide a brief overview of the areas of socio-onomastic research – these are not independent of each other but complementary (and some-

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times overlapping), all focusing on issues of proper nouns from a social perspective. I illustrate these areas with examples from the name usage of Slovakia Hungarians.

Name policy concerns itself with laws affecting name usage. State laws and regulations greatly influence name usage in the official (formal) domain. Majority authorities may limit the public use of minority language proper nouns (cf. Szabó Mihály 2009). In Slovakia, this led to what has been termed *táblaháború* “place-name sign war” and *névhaború* “personal-name war” in the 1990s, conflicts surrounding the official use of place-names and personal names at the time (cf. Zalabai 1995).

In Slovakia the 1994 Law on Registers (modified as Law 420 of 2006) guarantees the registering of the names of women of non-Slovak nationality without the *-ová* suffix (in the Slovak context, however, the variant of the name bearing the suffix has to be used), the registering of personal names in their Hungarian variants, and it allows that a name registered earlier in Slovak to be “Hungarianized” (cf. Lanstyák and Szabó Mihály 2002, Vörös F. 2004b, and Bauko 2011b).

The use of place-names is also regulated by law in Slovakia. According to Law 191 of 1994 on place-name signs (and later the government decree 221 of 1999), the place-name sign of places populated by minorities who constitute at least 20% of the total local population may include the place-name variant in another language in addition to the Slovak name. Currently, 512 places populated by Hungarians fall into this category in Slovakia. The appendix of the 1994 law contained an incorrect listing of places that can use bilingual place-name signs, erroneously omitting places named after Slovak personalities (e.g. Ógyalla/Hurbanovo, Párkány/Štúrovo). The latest approved version of the listing from 2011 (government decree 534/2011) contains the same listing as the one from 1994, with slight modifications, also including the place-names omitted from that listing (for more on this, see Szabó Mihály 2011). Despite these, however, the list is incomplete: Ebed/Obid (Érsekújvár/Nové Zámky District) is absent from it. The Hungarian name of places populated by Hungarians can be placed on the road signs marking the edges of the place, writing them in white against a blue background. The official Slovak and Hungarian place-names of some places are identical, in which case no blue place-name sign is used – this concerns nine places populated by Hungarians, Bajka, Baka, Bátka, Kalonda, Nána, Pozba, Rad, Virt, and Zalaba.

The Hungarian variants of place names can be used in official documents, at train and bus stations, and in other signage. According to Law 184 of 1999 on minority language use, following the decision of their local government to do so, settlements can use the minority language in signage concerning street names and other geographical locations. According to Law 245 of 2008, in Hungarian language textbooks published in Slovakia geographical names are given first in Hungarian and then in Slovak, with the latter given in brackets or separated from the Hungarian variant by a slash. The index of the textbook must have both a minority language and a Slovak language section.

Similarly to place-names, names of institutions can also appear in bilingual signage in Slovakia.

Minority name use (that is, name use by national minorities and ethnic groups or minorities) may differ from that of the majority. Users of names living in bilingual communities have a wider range of names that they can use and choose from. The social context, the formality or informality of the communicative situation, and the interlocutors can affect the choice and use of proper noun (name) variant of either language. In addition to their identifying and differentiating function, proper nouns also play an identity marking role, since in a minority context they may refer to the identity of the individual or the community.

Slovakia Hungarians are characterized by a usage of dual family and given names (Bauko 2011c). In the official (formal) domain, the use of Slovak name variants is predominant: the ordering of this variant is given name followed by family name, and the *-ová* ending is attached to women’s family names. In the non-official (informal) domain, both in written and spoken language use, Hungarian name variants are usually used: the ordering is family name followed by given name, and the *-ová* ending is not used.

Name use varies in the Slovakia Hungarian press. Sometimes Slovak name variants are used in the Hungarian linguistic context and vice versa. Double name use is characteristic of regional Slovak–Hungarian bilingual newspapers. For instance, the bi-weekly regional paper *Komáromi Lapok/Komárňanské listy* publishes, in both its Hungarian and Slovak sections the names of local newborns, and the name variants used are different in the two. Some examples from the *Újszülöttek/Novorodenci* (“newborns”) columns, from the April 18, 2012, issue are given below (the name variants from the two columns are given next to each other).

The family name and the given name are the same (only their ordering is different): *Sztojka Dávid – Dávid Sztojka*, *Zelenáková Scarlett – Scarlett Zelenáková*, *Nagy Gergő – Gergő Nagy*, *Domonkošová Liza – Liza Domonkošová*, *Galla Loretta – Loretta Galla*. The Hungarian variant of the given name is given in the Hungarian section, while the Slovak variant is given in the Slovak section: *Podluszki Péter – Peter Podluszki*, *Mézes Mátyás – Matej Mézes*. In the case of girls, the orthography of the family name or given name is different: *Beke Vivien – Vivien Bekeová*, *Góth Zsanetta – Žaneta Góthová*, *Mikes Emma – Emma Mikesová*. The Hungarian section contains the Slovak variant of the given name: *Markovič Ladislav – Ladislav Markovič*, *Gót Ján – Ján Gót*.

Variable name use is found in the way the names of the people responsible for publishing the paper is given. In the Hungarian section of the paper, names are given in the following way (designations of positions are translated into English by me): “General manager: Pék Zoltán. Editors: ifj. [Jr.] Batta György general editor, Ľubica Balková, Czékus Péter webmaster, Šebedovská Iveta. Financial issues: Deminger Gita.” In addition to Hungarian name variants, Slovak variants are also found here: some are given in the Slovak name ordering (*Ľubica Balková*), others

in the Hungarian (*Šebedovská Iveta*). In the Slovak section of the paper the same names are given in the following way (again the designations of positions are in English): “General manager: Mgr. Zoltán Pék. Editors: Mgr. György Batta – general editor, Mgr. Ľubica Balková – editor, Iveta Šebedovská. Technical editor: Peter Czékus. Financial issues: Gita Deminger.” As we can see, in the Slovak section some titles (*Mrg.* ‘M.A.’) are also provided, and all names are given in the Slovak ordering. The Hungarian nationality of some people is suggested by the forms *Zoltán* (identical in both languages, no Slovak equivalent) and *György* (Slovak equivalent: *Juraj*). The given name *Péter* is provided in the Slovak variant, *Peter*. Among the women’s names, the Hungarian nationality of the bearer is suggested by the omission of *-ová* in *Gita Deminger*.

Name planning deals with the planning and issues of proper noun usage. Mother tongue name usage can be supported through language planning and information popularizing activities (O. Vörös O. 2007, Szabó Mihály 2009). The same goal is served by the Hungarian language publication *Nyelvi jogok Szlovákiában. Anyanyelv-használati útmutató* [Language rights in Slovakia: Guidelines on mother tongue use], which also includes information on effective laws that regulate minority proper noun usage (Cúth et al. 2012).

Name planning also includes the planning of street names. In Slovakia, many settlements developed a system of street names in the past few years. In some villages in the Csallóköz/Žitný ostrov region (e.g. Alistál/Dolný Štál and Nyékvárkony/Vrakúň) the traditional names of streets and natural boundaries were used as a starting point. Hungarian street names had to be translated into Slovak, and the orthography of some names had to be cleared up. In several cases, the Gramma Language Office (www.gramma.sk) provided feedback on the plans concerning names as well as general guidelines and advice to village local governments in which the results of onomastics research have been used (Menyhárt 2006). In the case of bilingual street signs, the Hungarian variant can be given first since there is no regulation regarding ordering for street name signage. To the best of my knowledge, there is only one settlement in Slovakia where Hungarian variants are given first in the street name signs, namely, Nyékvárkony/Vrakúň.

An important aspect of name planning is the defragmentation of name usage, that is, the unified usage of Hungarian proper nouns from outside Hungary both in and outside of Hungary (for more on this, see Szabó Mihály 2007, F. Vörös 2007a).

Name change is the official procedure in which a proper noun is modified. In recent years, many Slovakia Hungarian people chose to change their names – family names and/or given names – if those were originally registered in Slovak variants (Bauko 2011b). Most name changes have been requested by women, wanting to be rid of the Slovak *-ová* ending.

Under the 1948 regulation of place names, the Slovak names of 710 of the (mostly Hungarian populated) settlements were modified in Slovakia. After the

regime change of 1989, local governments started seeking to find official Slovak names for their settlements that were closer to the Hungarian name variants (these were usually the names given in 1920) (Szabó Mihály 2011, Zalabai 1995). Following local referendums, some settlements’ petitions seeking name change were approved by national legislation, although others were rejected (e.g. that of the town of Párkány/Štúrovo, seeking to change *Štúrovo* to the former *Parkan*). The latest valid census concerning name change of the settlement was in Pered/Tešedíkovo in March 2012, where the majority of the voters supported the change of the official Slovak name of the village from *Tešedíkovo* to *Pered*.

Following the regime change of 1989, several settlements initiated street name changes. In Révkomárom/Komárno, politically motivated street names and other names of public places were renamed (Slovak equivalents are given in brackets): *Csehszlovák Hadsereg utcája* ‘Avenue of the Czechoslovak Army’ → *Ferences barátok utcája* ‘Avenue of Franciscan Brethren’ (*Ulica Františkánov* ‘Avenue of Franciscan Brethren’), *Vörös Hadsereg utca* ‘Avenue of the Red Army’ → *Megye utca* ‘County Street’ (*Župná ulica* ‘County Street’), *Békevédők utcája* ‘Avenue of the Defenders of Peace’ (formerly *Sztálingrád utca* ‘Stalingrad Street’) → *Lehár utca* ‘Lehár Street’ (*Lehárova ulica* ‘Lehár Street’), *Nemzetek barátsága utca* ‘Avenue of the Friendship of Nations’ → *E. B. Lukáč utca* ‘E. B. Lukáč Street’ (*Ulica E. B. Lukáča* ‘E. B. Lukáč Street’), *Május 9. utca* ‘9th May Street’ → *Nap utca* ‘Sun Street’ (*Slnečná ulica* ‘Sun Street’), *Partizán utca* ‘Partisan Street’ → *Szegfű utca* ‘Carnation Street’ (*Klinčeková ulica* ‘Carnation Street’), *Kaszárnya utca* ‘Army Barracks Street’ → *Várút* ‘Castle Street’ (*Hradná ulica* ‘Castle Street’), *Októberi forradalom tere* ‘Square of the October Revolution’ (*NOSZF tér* ‘Square of GOSR [Great October Socialist Revolution]’) → *Klapka tér* ‘Klapka Square’ (*Námestie generála Klapku* ‘General Klapka Square’), *Május 1. tér* ‘Square of May 1’ → *Kossuth tér* ‘Kossuth Square’ (*Námestie Kossutha* ‘Kossuth Square’), *Győzelmes május tér* ‘Square of the Victorious May’ → *Lúdpiac tér* ‘Goose Market Square’ (*Tržničné námestie* ‘Market Square’), *Marx Károly tér* ‘Karl Marx Square’ → *Széna tér* ‘Hay Square’ (*Senný trh* ‘Hay Square’), *Lenin park* ‘Lenin Park’ (*Leninove sady* ‘Lenin Park’) → *Belső körút* ‘Inner Ring’ (*Vnútoraná okružná* ‘Inner Ring’), *Klement Gottwald rakpart* ‘Klement Gottwald Quay’ → *Duna rakpart* ‘Danube Quay’ (*Dunajské nábrežie* ‘Danube Quay’), and *Vörös Flotta szigete* ‘Island of the Red Fleet’ → *Erzsébet-sziget* ‘Elizabeth Island’ (*Alžbetin ostrov* ‘Elizabeth Island’).

The study of name contact investigates onomastic issues stemming from language contact. The name usage of Slovakia Hungarians is influenced by the bilingual Hungarian–Slovak context, and contact effects occur in name use as well (Bauko 2009a).

Codeswitching – the activation of two or more languages in the same discourse (see Lanstyák 2011) – involving proper nouns is frequent in both spoken and written language use. Slovakia Hungarians often use Slovak variants of proper

Names of institutions are often used in their Slovak acronym forms: *az Úkáefen tanulok* 'I study at UKF' (UKF = *Univerzita Konštantína Filozofa* 'Constantine the Philosopher University'). *A Föszösöre járok* 'I go to FSS' (FSS = *Fakulta stredoeurópskych štúdií* 'Faculty of Central European Studies'). *Megyek a Kakra* 'I'm off to KAK' (KAK = *Katedra areálových kultúr* 'Department of Areal Cultures'). *Az Upiv szervezi a konferenciát* 'ÚPIV is organizing the conference' (ÚPIV = *Ústav prírodných a infromatických vied* 'Institute of Sciences and Information Science'). In Hungarian language press in Slovakia – for instance, in the newspaper *Új Szó* – at the first mention of Slovak institutions in articles the Hungarian equivalent as well as the acronym of the Slovak variant are provided: *Szlovák Információs Szolgálat (SIS)* 'Slovak Information Service, SIS', *Szlovák Gázművek (SPP)* 'Slovak Gas Industry, SPP', *Szlovák Hidrometeorológiai Intézet (SHMÚ)* 'Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute, SHMÚ', *Szlovák Közútkezelő Vállalat (SSC)* 'Slovak Road Administration, SSC', *Általános Egészségbiztosító (VšZP)* 'Public Health Insurance, VšZP' etc. At the next mention in the Hungarian text only the Slovak acronym is used: *SIS* (= *Slovenská Informačná Služba* 'Slovak Information Service', *SPP* (= *Slovenský Priemyselný Podnik* 'Slovak Gas Industry', *SHMÚ* (= *Slovenský Hydrometeorologický Ústav* 'Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute', *SSC* (= *Slovenská Správa Ciest* 'Slovak Road Administration', *VšZP* (= *Všeobecná Zdravotná Poistovňa* 'Public Health Insurance', as in *VšZP-ügyfelek* 'VšZP clients'. Codeswitching in place name use is also frequent in written discourse (cf. Kulcsár 2005, Lintner 2005).

In nickname use, in the process of the creation of a name more than one language may play an active role. Two-part student nicknames may have both a Hungarian and a Slovak part: e.g. *Ugrik Zsaba* 'Jumping Frog' (Hungarian *ugrik* 's/he/it jumps', Slovak *žaba* 'frog'), *Kis Predszeda* 'Little President' (Hungarian *kis* 'small, little', Slovak *predseda* 'president'). In the one-part nicknames *Bicsis* 'Whipper' and *Bufetos* 'Buffet Man' the Slovak stems *bič* 'whip' and *bufet* 'buffet' receive the Hungarian adjective deriving *-s* morpheme (by analogy to *ostoros* and *büfés*, the adjectival derivatives of *ostor* 'whip' and *büfé* 'buffet' in Hungarian) and a harmonizing connecting vowel. Slovak stems can also receive Hungarian suffixes (derivational and inflectional alike, like the adjective deriving *-s* and any inflectional suffixes) in community nicknames, e.g. *Pukancósok / Pukancisok* 'Popcorn Guys' (from Slovak *pukance* 'popcorn'), used, by people from settlements neighboring it, to designate people from Vága/Váhovce. Collective nicknames can also be motivated by name association: the official Slovak name for Deresk is Držkovce (according to a folk explanation, the locals derived the name from Slovak *držať* 'hold, keep', referring to the village being the supporting pillar of the northern part of the county), however, the name reminded the creators of a nickname (people from neighboring villages) of Slovak *držková* 'tripe', which they translated into Hungarian and started using as a nickname (*Pacalok* 'Tripe Guys' or *Pacalfalviak* 'Tripe-ville Folk') and in a place nickname *Pacalfalva* 'Tripeville'.

Name fashion is a socially motivated way of relating to proper nouns on a mass scale. Following the regime change (and Velvet Revolution) of 1989 in Slovakia, name fashion has shown a shift towards rare and therefore more individualized names, including foreign sounding and foreign origin names, registered in different variants: e.g. *Anthony / Tony, Enrico / Enriko, Jessica / Jesica / Jesika, Jenifer / Jennifer, and Scarlet / Scarlett / Scarleta / Skarleta*. Names of movie or TV-series characters often serve as a basis for names accepted and registered for newborns (Knappová 2008: 127). The recent showing on Slovak television of the Turkish TV-series *1001 Nights* prompted the spread of the given names *Scherezádé* and *Onur* in Slovakia.

According to the law on registry, up to three given names can be registered for each child. Bearers of multiple given names use the name registered first in official usage. Few parents register the maximum of three names for their children, however, registering two given names has become increasingly frequent in recent years. The April 18, 2012, issue of the paper *Komáromi Lapok/Komárňanské listy* listed the following newborns with two given names (listed in the Hungarian, family name plus given names order): girls – *Beňadiková Annabela Mária, Filková Zsuzsanna Lili, Kaposvári Alexa Lia, Kovács Lilian Gabriella, Pastorek Amira Kyra*; boys – *Dáni Marián Dominik, Domin Adrián Sebastián, Farkas Bence Attila*.

Name attitudes are stances of people towards the names of people and of groups, their responses to these names, and evaluative beliefs about them. Name attitudes can be affected in the dimensions of space, time and society by factors such as the individual giving/using the name, the place and circumstances of its creation, its offensive or endearing nature, phonological form and meaning, association, linguistic origin, frequent or infrequent occurrence, the domain and situation of name use (formal or informal), the relationship between the name bearer and name user, the time that has passed since the name was bestowed, and the social and linguistic context etc.

Attitudes towards personal names were investigated by me (Bauko 2009b). The students surveyed in my study reported that they relate positively to their own names (both family and given names) and would not change them. Several subjects mentioned that they liked their names because: they inherited them from their forebears; because their name was 'unique', 'rare', 'not too conventional', 'musical', 'short', 'easy to remember', 'sounded good', 'had a nice meaning', or 'sounded nice and Hungarian'. Of 157 students, 27 (or 17.20%) had plans to change their names: 18 women were planning to have *-ová* removed from their family name, 4 students would change their given names, 4 would Hungarianize both their family and given names, and 1 student would take their mother's original family name in addition to the paternal family name. Of the 157 Hungarian students who filled out the questionnaire, 139 (or 88.54%) had their name officially registered in its Slovak variant (that is, following the given name plus family name order, with the family name often spelled in Slovak orthography, the given name registered in its

Slovak, and women's family names bearing the *-ová* ending. Over two-thirds, 69.43% of the surveyed students would register their future children's names in Hungarian forms, while 30.57% would give preference to the Slovak forms. Women subjects were also asked how they thought they would use their names after they married: of the 133 women asked, 72 (or 54.14%) said they would take their husband's family name, 8 (or 6.01%) would not and just keep their own family name, and 53 (or 39.85%) would officially use both of their family names.

Name use greatly varies depending on age. People have different ranges of names in their childhood, youth, adulthood, and old age, and there are also differences in the name usage of various generations. A comparison of the newborns column and the obituaries of the paper *Komáromi Lapok/Komárňanské listy* demonstrates considerable differences in the names of different generations. Among the older generation, 'traditional' given names are general, whereas among the newborns foreign sounding names and names of foreign orthographic forms dominate. As an example, the following names registered for newborns in Révkomárom/Komárno were absent among the old generation: *Amira, Brúnó, Cyn-tia, Jennifer, Jessica, Kiara, Kitty, Liana, Marcelló, Melanie, Nadine, Nelly, Noel, Ramón, Stefanie, Thomas* etc. registered in 2008; *Chiara, Dajana, Fernanda, Hugó, Lara, Lionel, Melisa, Scarlet, Vivien* etc. in 2010; and *Emily, Loretta, Miranda, Priscilla, Serhio, Stavrula, Tamia, Zaidat* etc. in 2012.

Age is also an important factor in nickname use, with the most important differences being between the adults' and students' systems of nicknames. Adults' nicknames are usually more permanent and invariant (changing rarely): individuals often bear, throughout their life, the same nickname that their community gave them, and the nicknames can also pass to their children; the range of nickname use is wider, the names are known and used among a wider group of people, primarily to refer to (rather than directly address) people. Students' nicknames are more temporary (they usually cease to be used after their bearers graduate from school), changeable, known and used among a narrower community (a class or a school), rarely passed down, and function primarily as address terms. An adult usually has only one nickname, rarely more, whereas students often have more than one. Student nicknames change dynamically – old names disappear, while new names are created.

Name use also differs by gender. Men's and women's given names differ, and a name indicates its bearer's gender, with only a few exceptions (Knappová 2006: 76–80), such as *Andrea, Ashley, Benny, Casey, Charlie, Christie, Jean, Kai, Kelly, Lauren, Lee, Mallory, Michele, Nicky, Paris, Sonny, Taylor, and Whitney*.

Personal names do not always indicate the bearer's gender: men can have female names as nicknames and vice versa, especially if those nicknames have been passed down to them by family members. Men can have their mother's, grandmother's, wife's, daughter's or female friend's given name or diminutive as nickname: e.g. *Gizi Feri* 'Giselle Frank', *Etel Jancsi* 'Ethel Johnny', *Juliska bácsi*

'Uncle Julie', and *Jutka Balázs* 'Judy Balázs'. Similarly, women can have their father's, grandfather's, husband's, son's or male friend's given or family name as their nickname: *Ádám Gizi* 'Adam Giselle', *Jeró Lujzi* 'Jeremy Louise', *Lukács Bözsi* 'Luke Liz', *Márió néni* 'Aunt Mario', and *Pityú Ilona* 'Steve Helen'.

A feminizing tendency can be noticed in the giving of Hungarian nicknames in Slovakia. A girl who was given a male nickname by the boys in her class in a Slovakia Hungarian primary school made up female nicknames for each of the boys (in an act of reciprocal naming), which were then used by the other girls in the class: Géza '(no equivalent)' > *Gizike* '(diminutive of) Giselle', Karcsika 'Charley' > *Katika* 'Katie', Milus-Ilus 'Milan' > *Iluska* '(diminutive of) Helen', Richárd 'Richard' > *Rebeka* 'Rebecca', Rózsika '(diminutive of) Rose', Tibor '(no equivalent)' > *Timea* '(no equivalent)', Zoli '(no equivalent, diminutive of Zoltán)' > *Zita* '(no equivalent)'. It can be observed that it was the initial letter of the boy's name that played the most important role in the choice of the nickname.

Among Slovakia Hungarians there are differences in name use in the various denominations as well. Some names given at baptism are clearly connected with particular denominations. Roman Catholics give preference to names listed among the saints (in the martyrology), whereas Jewish and Protestant language users tend to choose Old Testament names. Medieval given name use traditions have strengthened the positions of names which became frequent then to such an extent that Biblical (Old or New Testament) names and names of saints remained the most preferred names among both Catholics and Protestants even after the Reformation. Naming traditions turned out to be more influential than the effect of the denomination, however (cf. B. Gergely 2003). In the 18th and 19th centuries typically Roman Catholic names included *Ágoston* 'Augustine', *Alajos* 'Alois', *Baltázár* 'Balthasar', *Ignác* 'Ignatius', *Lőrinc* 'Laurence', *Anna* 'Anna', *Apollónia* 'Apollonia', *Katalin* 'Katherine', *Magdolna* 'Magdalene', and *Terézia* 'Theresa', whereas Protestant names included *Gedeon* 'Gideon', *Mózes* 'Moses', *Eszter* 'Esther', *Rebeka* 'Rebecca', *Sára* 'Sarah', *Zsófia* 'Sophia', and Jewish names included *Ábrahám* 'Abraham', *Izidor* 'Isidor', *Izrael* 'Israel', *Izsák* 'Isaac', *Jákob* 'Jacob', *Móric* 'Moritz', *Náthán* 'Nathan', *Salome* 'Salome', and *Szeréna* 'Serena' (cf. Hajdú 2003, Varga 2004).

There are differences in the name use of various social strata, groups, and communities. Some proper nouns are only used in very narrow social groups. The names of rock climbing trails are only used in the rather closed community and sociolect of rock climbers. Such names of rock climbing trails are called orohodonyms in onomastic terminology (from Greek *oros* 'mountain' + *hodos* 'way') and can be categorized as microoronyms designating parts of rocks and short sections of rocks identifying routes planned, built, completed and named by rock climbers (cf. Bauko 2004, 2010b). The number of rock climbing trails has increased in recent years in Slovakia. The motivations for these names vary, the most typical being experiences, feelings, and characteristic details experienced during

the climbing. There is an interrelationship between the degree of difficulty of a trail and its name. Easier trails receive names such as *Climbing for all*, *Easy*, or *Speed*, whereas more difficult ones are named *Tsunami*, *Keep the faith*, *Kiss me*, *Show no mercy*, or *SOS*. Events can also motivate the giving of names: the trail name *Total women* refers to the name giver's wife, who stands by her husband in all situations and accompanied him when climbing these particular rocks. Natural rock climbing trail names take into account the shape, position, and length of the rock, cf. *Bonsai*, *Midnight shark*, *Tráns uterus*, *65,000 mm*, *Atto*, *Femto*, *Nano*, or *Piko*. Some rock climbing trail names were created by transnominatation (i.e. recategorizing proper nouns), from personal names (*Erika*, *Rebeka*, *Roxana*), place names (*Everest*, *Niagara*, *Tahiti*), movie titles (*Matrix*), band names (*AC-DC*), titles of pieces of music (*West side story*), or brand names (*Radegast*) etc.

In the present paper I have discussed the aspects of interrelations between society and name usage. Using examples from Slovakia Hungarian name use, I have briefly overviewed the various sub-areas of socio-onomastics – name policy, minority name use, name planning, name change, name contact, name fashion, and name attitudes. I have also provided examples for how name use is affected by age, gender, religious denomination, social strata and groups.

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Issues of language use and terminology in the building industry: Bilingual students' language use habits and knowledge of terminology¹

KATALIN KRALINA HOBOTH

1. Introduction

In this paper I discuss some characteristics of technical language use by bilingual Hungarian students in Slovakia. The studies on which this paper is based aimed at investigating the knowledge of terminology of and habits of (technical) language use by students studying at a Hungarian language technical high school specializing in construction and by bilingual university students studying architecture. Additionally, I also sought to answer the question what contact effects from Slovak are present in the Hungarian technical language of the building industry in general and of the participants of the study in particular.

2. Hungarian technical language registers in Slovakia

Issues regarding the technical registers of varieties of the Hungarian language used in countries neighboring Hungary and the general situation of the technical register of Hungarian used in Slovakia have been discussed in works by various linguists – István Lanstyák, Katalin Misad, and Gizella Szabó Mihály among them. The reasons for the problems of Hungarian technical registers and the language deficiency manifested in the language use of speakers lie, among other things, in the fact that most types of Hungarian technical language cannot be learned and used in an institutional educational setting in Slovakia. In practice this means that bilingual specialists usually publish their work in Slovak, and Hungarian language journals and journal articles are not published in Slovakia. At the

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